

**DISCONTEN-**  
The boats rocked on the river,  
In the shadow of leaf and tree;  
One was in love with the harbor;  
Oaf! was in love with the sea,  
The one who loved the land; the other  
The one who loved the water.  
But he who loved the water,  
Fever against the shore.

The one that rests on the river,  
In the shade of leaf and tree,  
With what looks like a smile  
To the eye at sea.

The one that rides the pillow,  
Though sailing far and fleet,  
Lies down to dream on the river;  
To the land and sweet.

One rests against the quiet  
On the green grassy shade shore;

One sighs that it may enter  
That harbor nevermore.

One wears of the dangers  
That lie in the hidden wall;

One dreams of the tides still,

Of all that life can teach us;

There's naught so true as this:

One loves him ever,  
But ever loves again.

#### AT KENTVILLE

POOR LITTLE QUOTE THE SHADOW PLAY  
OF THE FLOWERS, AND THE BIRDS,  
CANNOT LIVE IN A BACKWOODS NEST,  
AT THIS HOUR. NOT UNTHINKABLY  
I CALL TO MIND THE FOUNDATION BY THE WAY  
THAT IS IN THE SOIL, HUMAN LIFE, THE LIFE-GIVING  
AND OF RECEIVING, THE GREAT BEAN OR LIVING  
IN GRASS, HISTORIC PEAS WHEN LIBERTY  
AND IN BLOOM, THE BIRDS AND BUCK RHYTHM  
FOR WHICH I SAW THE BIRDS SING  
NATURE'S UNENDING LOVELINESS; AND CHILD  
THE CHILD, REVERSING HEAD OF PROVIDENCE,  
THE WIND BLOWING, THE LEAVES SWAYING  
ALIVE AND WRONG. COMPASSION WHICH FORCES  
THE WIND AND LEAVES TO THE LENGTH  
THOUGH HAPS AND LISTS ARE TO THE LENGTH  
THOUGH JADE OR JADE BY THE LIFE WE MEANT.

—John G. Whittier.

#### MY STEADY PUPIL

"Now, Mr. Baker, let us understand each other at once," Lord Hunston said, leaning back in his official arm-chair, and tapping the massive signs resting on his flat finger with the official paper-cutter. "I have great pleasure, I have said, in introducing you to the last of my pupils in my education. All I have learned of you, and what little I have been of you, induces me to regard you as an excellent traveling tutor. It does not remain for me to say, in view of this brief as I can, here a glance at the young emperor, in his gloved hand. There was nothing very notable about my visitor—a plump middle-aged Frenchman, tight coat, well-waxed mustache, and the imperious chin-tuff—nothing, except the elated quickness and keenness of his eyes, which I felt to be revealing me as easily as if I carried my character, in large print, on my waistcoat.

"I gather from this card," said I, with some baseness, "that you belong, M. Carnet, to the—"

"To the police?" rejoined my new acquaintance; "yes, monsieur, I have the honor to belong to the police. It is now my duty in compliance with instructions from headquarters, to apprise you that your pupil—Mauvais—is deceiving you."

"That Cecil Mauvais—my pupil—is deceiving me?" I repeated, in masterly incredulity.

"The sub-chief of the French detective department lifted his high forehead in slight alarm. 'Brave Baron,' he said, "the chief might have opined."

"It was the time when the grand Paris exhibition—exhibitions had not yet become famous—had attracted myriads to the then imperial capital of France. Emperor, court and empire were in their freshness decked, too, with the prestige which success confers; for the great struggle with Russia was going on victoriously for the allies, and the cordial feeling between France and England was at its warmest.

In 1856 people had not yet become ashamed of enjoying themselves, and whatever the merits of the show might be, it certainly secured the suffrage of the well-dressed, well-pealed crowds of holiday makers. My pupil and I made the new Palace of Industry our daily lounge, and so did a French friend of ours, destined to play no unimportant part in this story.

It was by accident that we had made acquaintance with Colonel the Baron Duplessis. Cecil had a walking-can with a handsome gold head, which had belonged to his father, and this he caused to leave on one of the marble tables of the exhibition monster restaurant. Half-an-hour later, when my pupil discovered his loss, and went back in hot haste to seek for his missing property, it was curiously restored to him with a bow and a smile, by a tall, elderly Frenchman, with the inevitable red ribbon adorning his tightly buttoned frock coat, and of what his companion designate was a distinguished appearance. This old officer had observed ourselves as the occupants of a table near his own, and had been prompted enough to prevent the costly walking-stick from being purloined by a light-fingered under-waiter.

This little kindness led in time to a friendship which might be called mutual.

The Colonel, as became a man of ancient lineage and reduced fortunes, lived in a gloomy old street on the left bank of the Seine, far away from the glare and glitter of the modern Paris. The Rue de Bourgogne was the name of the street, and the Colonel's house, number sixteen, was on the shady side of it—a big dingy mansion, with a grass-grown courtyard, a walled garden, and windows into which the sun never seemed to shine. The ghostly pictures on the wall, and the heavy furniture were in keeping with this dismal abode. The Colonel's family consisted merely of his wife and daughter: the former haggard and nervous, the latter plain and stupid, with a frightened look, I thought, in her dull eyes. Madame la baronne spoke little, and mademoiselle, like most well-brought-up French girls, was a mute as a fish.

The only attraction in number sixteen, Rue de Bourgogne, was the gay good-humour, tempered by the dignified shrewdness of an experienced man of the world, its master, M. Duplessis, even to me, seemed singularly agreeable, and gained a still larger share of Cecil's regard. It so happened that my pupil had a turn for military subjects—less perhaps, for dress and drill than for the scientific side of a soldier's life—and his boyish curiosity appeared to please the Colonel, who himself was, as he said jestingly, merely a worn-out, war-borne turned out to grass, but ready to respond to the first twang of the trumpet. So it came about that Cecil and the baron made frequent excursions, now to be present at the trial of a rifled cannon, now to go over fortifications, see a review or ramble through the arsenals, without being one of the party.

It often happened, too, after the excursions I have described, that Cecil Mauvais went to drink tea a l'Anglaise,

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#### A BABY RAILROAD.

CLIMBING INTO THE CLOUDS ON THE FIRST NARROW-GAUGE RAILROAD IN AMERICA.

confronting the dealer, sat Cecil, his face flushed, his eyes sparkling a champagne glass in his hand, and a great heap of gold and notes lying on the velvet cloth before him. Most of the other faces near him, including the Baron Duplessis, expressed annoyance, dismay, or savage ill-humor, and I saw at once that this was an instance of one of those extraordinary runs of luck which sometimes enables a tyro to conquer the wilest practitioners at the gaming-table. Again and again the cards were dealt, and still sickle fortune befriended Cecil. The pile of gold before him swelled and swelled, until at last, with a muttered oath, the last stake of the bank was reluctantly pushed toward my pupil.

"Break the bank, by Jove!" I said. "I do it!" cried the lad, with boyish exultation, as he held out his glass to be replenished.

"Very well, inspector," answered an agent of police, as he examined the lock of his pistol.

But there was no fighting. The whole rascally gang gave proof of the most abject cowardice, when pounced on by the police, and did not even attempt to use the weapons which four out of the five had concealed about their persons. In prison, each made a confession damaging to the defense of the remainder, and I believe all were ultimately sentenced to terms of imprisonment at Toulon or Lambras, while I received a furlough.

Higher and higher climbs the train, steeper and steeper goes the grade, until there is a rise of 21 feet to the mile. Our brave little engine, with SINews OF STEEL AND BREATH OF FIRE,

And voice of thunder, puffs and palls as it goes on. Now we begin to climb the Mole Sore Bend. We are on end of it.

Look yonder across the narrow deep valley to our left. Do you see that road looking like a little rocky mountain, running up the rocky mountain side?

That is the other end of the "shee."

It is hundred of feet above us, but our train will be up there half an hour hence.

What a shoe, over a mile long on each side, and one end 500 feet above that?

And what must the mule have been? Slowly up and up we go, dodging the precipices and swinging round the mountain curves, in the steady pull, until we reach the toe of our great shoe. Here we swing round from the Vets to the Dump Mountain, on the sharpish curve known in railroad building.

Still up and up we climb on the treacherous grade, as if it were

TRAIN.

At last the dizzy height of Inspiration Point is reached. "How magnificient?" shouted a fellow-traveller. "How lovely?" says another. "How frigidal?" whispers a third, and no wonder. This is the Dump of Dump Mountain, the "Cape Horn" of the pass. We are swinging round from the toe of the promontory, and from our earwindow we can look over the verge of the precipice into the abyss below, and off upon a scene magnificient beyond description. The valley up which we started, the Vets Mountain along which, hundreds of feet below, we can trace our track, the Spanish peaks looking more majestic than ever from this lofty standpoint, and the vast plain, on the bottom of which nestles little Vets, all together form

ONE OF THE GRANDEST PANORAMAS.

This arches over us, like the moon over the sea, and the stars are scattered like diamonds in the glass threads' hand embroidery, especially under gas-light.

Cinderella will soon be married. A Yuletide firm is now making a beautiful slipper of woven glass. The effect when worn is quite as novel as the material, and more recently Louie, Louie recommended the smoking of aspidic cigarettes in lung diseases.

It will look from the condition of things that the village is socially dead.

We shall find that little church, through their very littleness and weakness, jealous of each other; that their pastor are poor and are kept upon a starving intellect diet; that the doctor and the lawyer are absorbed in their professions; that the men who smoke pipes are stout fellows with long blue bellows and rosy cheeks. True Louie and more recently Louie, Louie recommended the smoking of aspidic cigarettes in lung diseases.

Foot-ball is becoming a fashion again. Foot-ball can never rank popularity in this country until the American schools will set the example. —Danbury News.

"MEMORIAL ADVICE.—Now, first of all, you must not drink beer or the如同. Please—No more I should, old fellow, but it's happens there's not a drop of beer in the house?"—Punch.

On one of the Prussian railroads will have been grown with advancing on the slopes and excavating, and strengthening the banks, the railroads will be formed by the removing the whole surface soil and subsoil, preventing washouts, and the trees, grass, growth always go up in the earth and insidiously elevations, with an ever desire for something better. We have seen churches ashamed of their balconies and the moored support anchored to their minsters. What young people disdained with their life, and wishing that it could be changed, and we have seen houses of bright, reading women ready and longing to make such sacrifice for the production of a better social atmosphere. Nay, we believe that the average American village is not fit for improvement, ready to be led. The best social leading is the one thing lacking. Sometimes it does even thus; only some fitting occasion shall bring people together, and the hard facts of indifference or social inertia associated with them, and the want of interest in the life of the community, will be removed to the boatswain's watch; the mate told the boatswain that he must "work the boy up," and the boat replied: "You may be my life, but I have a moment's rest," adding that he knew of a "cleverer way than to use a rope end," the boatswain used to strike and kick the boy; whilst the boy was in a weak state having to be struck to shovels out from the hold into the forepeak, and was not allowed to work, but had completed his task; the boy once came upon deck and the mate asked him what he wanted. The boy said, "I want an ironed shirt." The mate then took him aside, and the boy a little water and a soap, and got the soap went down and took his hair. Witness saw the boy a little water and a soap, and got the soap went down and took his hair. The boatswain said that subsequently he would throw the inmate into the water, and the mate then took him aside, and the boy a little water and a soap, and got the soap went down and took his hair. The boatswain said that those that are not a village in America that needs anything more than a rope leading to raise a whole school of aspidic cigarettes, but that which is recommended as the best is the only amalgam.

The Electric Light.

Dr. London Longworth delivered a paper recently at the Ohio Medical College at Cincinnati on the electrical light and illustrated it with experiments.

The experiments were in the use of the light in the camera lucida and lantern, showing photographs, &c., as well as actual colors of real objects with their actual colors on a large screen. Even in these cases there was exhibited, in strong colors, showing farm and texture, a filament of a music wire, &c., to the naked eye.

The probabilities are that those that are not a village in America that needs anything more than a rope leading to raise a whole school of aspidic cigarettes, but that which is recommended as the best is the only amalgam.

Some one says there is to be an association of news and many men. Why not call it the "Memorial of the Pin-jamb"—N. Y. Herald. A good suggestion. These human fellows should go shoulder to shoulder, N. Y. City Adm. Now that's what we call a boy's man.—Boston Commercial Bulletin.

It was an ex-M.C. of the N.Y.I.L. Congress from Tennessee, who introduced some of "them"—Barry, &c.,

"Judge" inquired one of them, "what do you admire most of them?"

"The 'feudal' historical, given in the

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## SOUTHERN FARM AND HOME.

MEET-TIME AND HARVEST.

Sown in the rich, deep soil,  
Grown in the sunny ways,  
Planted in the frosty soil,  
Finished in harvest days.  
All from a hand stored,  
All from the Lord on high,  
All from the love of love,  
Leaving no good thing!

Tears from a Master's heart,  
Blood from a thorned heart,  
Not for earth's fertile part,  
Only for the soul itself.  
Not for the fruits alone,  
But for the spirit too,  
Respite the ripe corn in—  
Feeds it from stone to stone.  
What a poor and thin  
Fields by dead sheepscornrown,  
Earth with work shored,  
Not the western strand  
Calleth for saving care!  
All that by faith may be  
Gained from toil and pain,  
Death that comes when its  
Gathers His harvest!

Ripening Grapes off the Vines.—Mr. Pollock has lately investigated the disputed question whether grapes separated from the plant undergo an after-ripening, as is the case with apples and pears. Several kinds of unripe grapes were cut off with scissars, and three portions formed of each kind. One portion was then taken, and its quantity of sugar and acid determined immediately. Of the two other portions one was placed in shade, the other in sunshine, and after ten or twelve days the same data was presented. It appeared that there was a small increase of sugar and decrease of acid, and the differences were greater in the case of the grapes exposed in sunlight than with those kept in shade.

Be Gentle when You Milk.—The advantage of kindness to cows, says the Maine Farmer, has been frequently insisted on in these pages, and is well illustrated by the following anecdote: A man had a cow, that, week after week, was milked alternately by a couple of men. He observed that the amount of butter he carried weighed about a pound more each alternate week. He watched the men and tried the cow after they had finished milking, but always found that up until had been left in the teats. Finally he asked the Scotch girl who took care of the milk if she could account for the difference. "Why, yes," said she. "When Jim milks, he says to the old cow: 'So, my pretty muley; so! But when Sam milks, he hits her on the hip with the edge of the pail, and says: 'H'nt, you old brute!'"

Selecting Meats.—In selecting beef to roast, if it be for a small family, the rib is for the best and most tender cut; have some of the bone removed, then make your butcher skewer the beef. The best beefsteak for broiling is porterhouse. The best beef for a la mode is the round; have the bones removed and trim off all the gristle. For corned beef, the round is the best. For a rump roast choose the shoulder, the saddle, or the loin and haunch. The leg should be roasting, small rib chops are generally dushi. Mutton chops to be taken from the neck. For roast veal, the loin, breast and shoulder is good. Veal chops are best for frying; butchers are more apt to do the work.

In selecting beef take that which has a pale vein, easily yielding to pressure, of dark red color, smooth, with whitish fat; if the fat is purplish and the fat is yellow, it is poor beef. Grass fed is the best, to the next, the beef, and the last the hifer.

Perhaps the neatest mutton roast is a small leg, the bone taken out, and the cavity stuffed with forest meat. The best beef roast (for three) about two and a half or three pounds of porterhouse. Sirloin ranks next. A rump roast is very nice. Two to three pounds is a very great plenty for three. Inchope we think that from the hind leg of mutton best, unless you can get a "meaty" sirloin. The same in pork, about one and a quarter to one and a half pounds is sufficient; beststeak about the same quantity. Porterhouse steak is cheaper than sirloin, having less bone. Lump steak and round, if well powdered to make them tender, have the best flavor.

The House in the Fall.—The Rural New Yorker has the following paragraph, as full of humanity as practical wisdom:

"Farm horses and cows are often ungratefully neglected. Their hard toil in helping with the heavy work of the season over, when only odd jobs await them, it is too frequent a custom to dock them of their grain, and allow them to shift for themselves on the pastures, often without needed shelter from the bleak winds and early frosts of autumn nights. After feeding well, the poor animals get chilled, and run about in the dark in search of warmth, which they often find only at the cost of a stumble or fall, resulting often in a sprain that injures or disfigures them for life. Then when warm and fat, if they lie up stiff, splinted, and not easily roused from a severe cold after their heated blood and relaxed sinews have been exposed to the blasts and frosts of a chilly night! When the days are not stormy, it is well enough to let them run in the pasture, but every autumn night should find them comfortably bedded and fed in the stable. Ingratitude to our fellow men is justly considered an odious vice, but is there not often a strong taint of it also in the treatment of these noble animals, to whom faithful help in all kinds of drudgery farmers are deeply indebted for full barns and comfortable homes?"

Top-Dressing Grass Lands.—Inquiry is often made, says the Boston Journal of Chemistry, regarding the proper method of using concentrated fertilizers under different circumstances. It is certain that the chemical agents now so largely employed should not be applied as top-dressing under the same conditions as barnyard manures, as the two forms of plant nutrient exist in the agents under widely different circumstances. Manure, or stable dung, must undergo some important chemical changes before the active principles are formed, or before they are fitted for plant assimilation. The nitrogenous part, so important in the growth of grass, is not really formed in manure. The elements must be grouped differently, and new combinations produced, and thus the factor of time comes in to be considered. Ammonia, as such, although it holds the nitrogen, can not be assimilated by plants; in fact, it is destructive to plant life, when brought in contact with them in concentrated form. Horse manure, in its active state of change, and charged with free ammonia, will destroy grass if spread upon it in a still, cloudy day.

## RELIGIOUS READING.

"THOU MY PORTION ART, O, LORD."

WILL H. PARSONS  
Singed every earthly post,  
Every blosm can find,  
Sar, my soul, amid grief's foot,  
Through my portion art, O, Lord."

Ellis above these clinging leas,  
Darker than the storm-cloud's brow,  
I say, between thy smiles and tears,  
Still my portion, Lord, art thou.

Then I will keep thee hold,  
To thy blosm and of gold,  
Look to heaven and there behold  
God, thy portion, though it all.

With like sunburn loves descend  
Hope's sweet visage to I married,  
Soul, thy sweet arms extend—  
Say, my portion, though, Lord.

Though the part in wait review  
Heads the fast, the fat, the fair,  
Say, my portion, Lord, thou art.

Turn from earthly distract estate,  
Though I am wonder'd still,  
Fretful, grievel, and grieve—  
Say, my portion, Lord, my portion still.

Like some bird, my paup'r dream  
Started from a twight rest,  
Spreads it pinions, pl., the issues  
Kiss the phrenes from the wait.

Songbird, with nervous wing,  
Methinks the fieldie will sing—  
Thee, Lord, my portion still.

Future often in wait for thee,  
Thine theodex ethi kno'w,

When thy portion thou shall—  
—Lauds!—Lauds!

With chemical salts holding nitrogen in fixed condition, either as sulphates, nitrates, or carbonates, the case is different; these are soluble forms, and readily enter the next step which fits them to enter the structure of plants. As regards the other important element of food, the phosphoric acid and the potash, similar conclusions may be entertained.

It is obvious, then, that in employing the different combinations for top-dressings we must be guided by an intelligent understanding of the nature of the agents, and this applies to time of application as well as to methods. We have had considerable experience in the practice of top-dressing grass lands, and therefore feel competent to advise upon the subject. The use of stable dung will always be safe; it retains its value in the South, but not too late, that is, not until the ground freezes, but about a month before the usual time for the advent of severe frosts. If applied too early, as in August or September, in the northern parts of the country, it dries hard in the sun and is not so readily absorbed upon the roots; moreover, it is there not so well distributed as it should be.

The active principles have time enough to undergo chemical change from October to April or May of the succeeding year.

Concentrated fertilizers should not under any ordinary circumstances, be applied to the autumn. The reason is that by the rapidity of the change, the active elements of food are brought most immediately to the open mouth of the plant, and thus by absorption they are stimulated to growth when growth is not desirable. A plant is not benefited if it is fed just before agents are ready to cut it down and arrest all activity. Beside this, the absorption of active fertilizers in the soil is attended with loss in other directions. Substances like nitrate of soda and potash, and chloride of potassium are quite soluble, and the liquid is apt to run away if hill-fertilized late in autumn, when a glaze of ice is possible, almost a total loss may result if a brook receives the washings of the hills. On porous, absorptive soils, the dissolved salt may sink deep into the soil during a long winter and early spring. Our method has been to apply chemical fertilizers to grass lands in the spring, not only to spread them, but to give them light, and peace around them, day by day, and so cause the Kingdom of God to come more and more, simply by doing what they can. Whenever we do what we can, we immediately can do more. Beside this, the absorption of active fertilizers in the soil is attended with loss in other directions. Substances like nitrate of soda and potash, and chloride of potassium are quite soluble, and the liquid is apt to run away if hill-fertilized late in autumn, when a glaze of ice is possible, almost a total loss may result if a brook receives the washings of the hills. On porous, absorptive soils, the dissolved salt may sink deep into the soil during a long winter and early spring. 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The Oldest Newspaper in Western Kentucky

George Warren, Editor.

Price of Subscription, \$2.

FRIDAY, : : : : DEC 6 1878

In accordance with the honored and constitutional faith of the Democratic party, the people of the state is gold and silver coin, or paper currency convertible into such coin or the will of the holder. [From all our Democratic Platforms.]

FOR GOVERNOR,  
Dr. Luke P. Blackburn,  
of Jefferson.

FOR LIEUT. GOVERNOR,  
Hon. Henry A. Tyler,  
of Fulton.

Congress will at once investigate the Tilden election dispatches.

Our Tennessee neighbors call "re-pudiation" low taxation. What's in a name?

J. W. Leech, ex editor of the Mayfield News, is a candidate for the Legislature, in Graves.

The Breakfast County troubles will continue. A state of war exists. The county is about equally divided between the clans.

SHALL an "Independent" go to the legislature from Hickman and Fulton? Or, shall he be a "regular nominator?"

A Crittenden county correspondent of the Frankfort Journal says: "The Hon. Henry A. Tyler will sweep this country for Lieut-Governor. Other states' officers not much talked of."

THAT staunch advocate of popular rights, the Trigg County Democrat, is still afloat, with colors flying brave and joyous. We like it. It is off-hand party discipline, but always sound on party principles.

COL. TURNER has called the Ballard Democratic Convention, to instruct for Governor, to meet the 3rd Monday in this month. The "old outlaw" has wheeled his county into line ahead of all his neighbors.

The Louisville Courier says: "The strange ronion of an ex-Governor and his very bad boy was shown to smite him months ago." [Cigar Journal.]

Ah, well; but hasn't sufficient time elapsed for it to be revamped into a News editorial?

The Mayfield papers beg to present the name of Hon. Henry George, as Graves County's choice for the next State Senator from this District. But, how are we to know that these papers express the sentiments of the people of the "State of Graves?"

Russia seems already to have begun her programme to annoy the British in the Afghan war. She asserts that England has violated the treaty of "friendship, and in certain contingencies to most interfere. This sounds very much like the tone of England in the Turk-Russian war.

The Mayfield papers are in the field, suggesting candidates for the Legislature and State Senate. Out with it we whether it will be a conventionary election, or "free fight." The man who represents this District will have to be a live, active, progressive fellow, one who dares to lead and dares to follow the beaten paths of dictation. "States can be broken"—even in the "State of Graves."

The Paducah News says that the people of Calloway county are holding meetings, resolving to take no money for the first of January, except gold over or greenbacks, and justices of the peace at the National banks. If it is so, the people of Calloway are acting foolish, and will hurt themselves more than the National banks. National bank money is good—bound to be good—and while people may prefer red greenback money may be substituted for their issue—to refuse to take national bank money is cutting off the nose to spite the face.

The money leaders hereabouts are nearly all solid in asserting that they will make no more local loans. They say, the people can blame the last Kentucky Legislature for it. Well, since we come to think about it, if the last Legislature succeeded in thus preventing poor men from borrowing money at high rates of interest, it deserves some credit than we thought. We believe in a conventional rate of interest, but 10 per cent. will ruin any man, and though he may be disappointed in not getting it when he wants it, it is best that he should never get it at that price—except in exceptional cases.

To the mother who gives birth to triplets, Paducah presents a milk cow, teeth enough:

THREE sisters living near Newbern, Tenn., gave birth to 60 children—so states the Union City Chronicle.

CORN in Weakly county is selling at \$1 50 to \$2 per barrel. The corn crop in that county will not reach its predicted yield.

The Mexican dollar, which is discounted 10 per cent., weighs nearly five grains more than the legal tender dollar, and is of purer and better silver.

For Female Readers. The Lories did not bring entire happiness to the female Halifax. A telegram to the Chicago Times says:

"Many of the colonial belles who had spent small fortunes on their costumes were annoyed by the short time they were permitted to bask in the sunlight of royalty. The ceremony of presentation only occupied two minutes on average, and to those unaccustomed to affairs of this sort, this was a grievous disappointment.

The Mexican dollar, which is discounted 10 per cent., weighs nearly five grains more than the legal tender dollar, and is of purer and better silver.

Helping the Independent. A Washington dispatch says:

"In connection with the recent exhibit of Southern feeling, the Administration will use its efforts to stimulate the independent sentiment which is now evident in Southern politics. In the future, therefore, in the dispensation of justice, it is the intention to make such reforms as will strengthen and build up this new movement of the loyal people of the South, who have become restive under Bourbon domination."

THE AMERICAN.—Who is he, and what is he, will be the question asked by many if the Eastern war comes. The American is the ruler of Africa, by "changing a head," or "re-awakening," or epitomizing that which has previously been published, gives it a patent right to claim it as "editorial," we dissent.

**The President's Message.**  
Congress convened last Monday, but has not got fairly to work. The President's Message was received, and is printed in the leading Daily papers. The points of interest to the general reader embraced by the President, is his reference to the "unreconciled South," and his recommendation for Congress to take the fullest and most thorough steps looking to a National quarantine against yellow fever and cholera. He thinks it is the duty of Congress to pass and enforce the most stringent laws.

The President on the Southern question, may be said, to have left the conservatives and gone over to the extremes. He claims that the colored voters of South Carolina and Louisianna have been terribly outraged in the recent elections, and promises to do every thing in the power of the Executive to set them righted. How much of this is the prejudice and meanness of carpet-baggers and how much real facts, the country will never know.

Two States, some way or other, are always in trouble, and have cost this country enough of trouble to make the people heavily sick and tired of it.

THE BREWSTER COUNTY TRIBUNE.

There is no State of the Union in which greater Democratic unanimity exists than that which prevails in the Democratic party of Kentucky.

The Louisville Courier says: "We enter the year 1879 with a pleasant prospect before us."

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